July 1979

Family History Capers

Genealogical Society of Washtenaw Co.
Michigan

VOL. III, NO. 1 JULY 1979

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY
P. O. BOX 7155
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
48107

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MEMBERSHIP: Fiscal Year - July 1 to June 30
Dues: $8.00 Individual
$10.00 Family
FAMILY HISTORY CAPERS is published quarterly: April, July, October and January. Distributed at those four meetings and mailed to those who are not in attendance.

MEETINGS: The Society meets the fourth Sunday of September, October, November, January, February, March, April and May at Washtenaw Community College, Liberal Arts & Science Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Beginning at 1:00 P.M. there is a Work-Help Session. The program and business meetings begin at 2:00 P.M.
Our Annual Meeting and Elections are held during our June Picnic Meeting. The July Meeting is generally a cemetery reading.

FAMILY HISTORY CAPERS

published by
The Genealogical Society of Washtenaw County, MI., Inc.

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Editor: Judy Punnett

SOCIETY NOTES AND NEWS

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT:

The Board of Directors for the Genealogical Society are now elected at our annual meeting, which is the fourth Sunday in June. Our fiscal year begins July 1. With the increased activity of our society the space of time between the election and July 1 is too short for the Board of Directors to prepare for a new year. We should elect the Board earlier.

At its September meeting the current Board of Directors will vote on changing our by-laws so that we will elect board members in April. The board members would not take office until our annual meeting which would still be held in June, but they would be authorized to begin planning after the April election.

If you object to our changing the time of the election or if you have any other comments on it, please call or write to me. My telephone number is 662-3369. My address is 3457 Burbank Drive, Ann Arbor, 48105.

If you have any comments, negative or positive, to make about the way things are being done in the Society, please let me know. If we as board members don't hear from you, we assume that you approve of what we're doing. Our Society's strength is you, our members. If we lose your interest and support, we are headed in the wrong direction. Let us know what activities you think we should be involved in.

Phyllis Jones
President

* * * * *

A THANK YOU:

We had a very busy and exciting year. I accepted the Presidency with the thought that the experience would be a rewarding and a learning process for me personally. I was right, it was! It was also FUN, gaining in knowledge and meeting and working with all of you. Thank you for this wonderful opportunity!

Carole Callard
Past President

* * * * *

CORRECTION:

The pastor's name in Lydia Muncy's article on the Local History Conference at Wayne State University in the April issue should be corrected to Pastor Frederick S. Weisen. Apologies to Lydia and the Pastor.

GENEALOGY CLASSES:

Beginner classes organized by Mrs. Polly Bender will begin Saturday, October 13, 1979. The classes are limited to 10 persons. There is no charge for the classes but there will be a minimal charge for the handouts. Classes will be from 9 .m. - 11:30 a.m. at WCC Library. Call Polly at 668-6925.

WORKSHOP:

Our Society and the Friends of the Ann Arbor Public Library will have a Family History Workshop at the Main Library on Saturday, October 6, 1979. Time will be 1 - 5:30p.m. with a limited enrollment of 125 persons. Speakers will be Alice Dalligan speaking on the Burton collection, Dorothy Lower speaking on The Public Library of Fort Wayne in Allen Co., Inc., and Russell Bidlack will given an illustrated talk on "Finding Family Information in Public Records". There will also be exhibits. To register send your name, address and phone no., and a check or money order for $2.00 to: Friends - Family History Workshop, Ann Arbor Public Library, 343 5th Avenue, Ann Arbor, 48104.

* * * * *

! ! H E L P ! !

Here's a plea that needs to be told:
WE NEED HELP with the records and books to be sold.
Can you help with the printing, addressing and stuff?
How 'bout editing our papers, it's really not tough!

Once we were small and the members were few
But our jobs got done and we had fun too.
Now we are growing, our workload increases,
A job shared by many suddenly ceases.

We've got classes, and programs and seminars too,
Cemeteries need reading, there's lots of things to do.
There's the deeds, the wills and church records old,
You know they all hold fascinating stories untold.

So come to the meetings and lend a helping hand,
We'll get the jobs done quicker when the committee's all are manned!

- judy punnett

* * * * *

BLACK-AND-WHITE PICTURES VS. COLOR PRINTS:

In the July 12, 1979 issue of the DETROIT FREE PRESS a question was asked of Mr. Tony Spina, Free Press Chief Photographer, how to insure that a set of photos will last for the next generation. He answered that if you plan to keep pictures for 50 years or longer that you take them in black and white because they will have a stable life of 100 years or more if properly processed and stored. Color pictures or slides will also last for a long period of time if they are kept away from direct sunlight, hot and humid conditions. Kodachrome slides have the best keeping qualities, lasting 50 years or longer, provided they are also treated with care. Improper processing will cause both black-and-white prints and color prints or slides to fade after several years.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS
OR
POPULATION SCHEDULES

The only country in the world to include in its Constitution directions for counting its people, is the United States of America.

Beginning in 1790, Federal Marshals were appointed to collect the names and numbers of people living in their jurisdictions and to deposit these schedules in their respective United States District Courts. While the Marshals were instructed about what to ask, only the Colony of Massachusetts provided them with a form, or even the paper on which to mark down such information. Corrected lists were sent to the District Courts until 1830, when the Federal Government ordered the District Court clerks to forward these reports, and the 1830 one, to the United States Secretary of State.

Today, these lists are stored at the National Archives (a), and we use the published, printed, indexed, bound copies of the 1790 census; and the others are commonly available on micro-film to be used with a reader (b). The National Archives provides copies of the film on a rental basis through Inter-Library Loan Service. Many genealogical libraries have their own, limited, sets. These are very expensive, so libraries have been selective in their purchases and collect their state sets and those of states from which their own population has migrated. In our area, it is understood that Burton (c) has censuses or their substitutes, of all of the counties of all of the Colonial states to 1850. The State of Michigan Library (d) has censuses, including the 1900, relevant to the significant areas from which the state population has developed. The Fort Wayne Library (e) is supposed to be nearing a complete file of every county of every state for every census of all of the states for which a census has ever been found, or constructed.

Time and fires, to say nothing of indifferent handling, have caused many of the early records to disappear. It was apparently common practice in the early times, to loan to Congressmen or Judges, copies of those censuses important to those men. Probably, the books moved with the families when they left Washington. In some cases where records have

(a) Colket, Meredith B. Jr. & Frank E. Bridgers: Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives (Washington, D.C.: The National Archives, 1964)

(b) Franklin, Neil W.: Availability of Federal Population Census Schedules in the United States, National Genelogical Society QUARTERLY, 50, 19-25, 101-109, 126; 51, 16, 165-167 (1963). Supplement, ibid., 167,168.

(c) Burton Historical Library, Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202

(d) State of Michigan Genealogical Library, 745 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing, MI 48909

(e) Ft. Wayne County Library, Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46800

been lost, a collection of tax data has been substituted for them (a).

There have been several Federal enumerations for special State census between the regular decennial ones. These are: -

1857 MINNESOTA TERRITORY (In the Nat. Arch. in 5 printed vols.)
1864 ARIZONA TERRITORY (Secretary of State at Phoenix has the originals; Copies at Nat. Arch.)
1866 ARIZONA TERRITORY (Photostats in Nat. Arch.)
1867 ARIZONA TERRITORY (Photostats at N.A. of counties of Mohave, Pima, and Yuma)
1869 ARIZONA TERRITORY (N.A. has photostats of Yavapai Co.)
1880 SPECIAL CENSUS OF INDIANS NOT TAXED within the U.S. jurisdiction. Name of tribe, Reservations, Post office, Agency, number in each household, translated Indian name of each member, number in each household, (and other data). Four vols. at Nat. Arch.
1885 COLORADO, DAKOTA TERRITORY,FLORIDA, NEBRASKA, NEW MEXICO TERRITORY (Similar to 1880; copies of all but the Dakota records are at Nat. Arch. Dakota census, with several counties missing is at Bismarck in State Hist. Soc. Library).
1907 OKLAHOMA (Seminole Co.) Not yet public.

Another notation about Federal census needs to be reported for the 1890 census. One commonly hears, "There is no 1890 census." To a great extent, this is true, but some parts were saved and these will be described later.

In addition, individual states have compiled their own schedules, usually half-way between the Federal decennial censuses periods; but just to be non-conformist, Michigan collects its data on the fourth year after a Federal census.

MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE

There are two censuses with military significance:- the 1840 and the 1890. In 1840, the names and ages of all men who had served in the Revolutionary War were specially enumerated, noting name, age, place of residence, service, etc. In 1841, these data were compiled into a special volume for ease in reference (b).

The 1890 Military census is a special one, for in 1921, fire destroyed so much of those records that it is commonly considered to be non-existent. But there are some military enumerations of Union Army Civil War veterans; all but the 14 states A through Kansas and part of Kentucky, are available. In addition, some parts of regular schedules for some states are on file cards at the National Archives. These few townships or counties make up only three rolls of 35 mm. film.

(a) Delaware; Kentucky (then part of Virginia); Georgia; Caswell, Granville, & Orange Co., N.C.; & Virginia.
(b) Census of Pensioners, a General Index for Revolutionary or Military Service (1840), repub.: Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965.

1890 Census schedules available:-

ALABAMA - Perry Co.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Streets: - Q,R,S, 13th, 14th, 15th, Corcoran and Riggs, and Johnson Ave.
GEORGIA - Muscogee Co.
ILLINOIS - Mound twp., McDonough Co.
MINNESOTA - Wright Co.
NEW JERSEY - Hudson Co.
NEW YORK - Westchester Co.; Brookhaven twp., Suffolk Co.
NORTH CAROLINA - S.Point & River Bend twps., Gatton Co.; two.#2, Cleveland Co.
OHIO - Hamilton Co.; Wayne twp., Clinton Co.
SOUTH DAKOTA - Jefferson twp., Union Co.
TEXAS - J.P.#6, Mt. Peak, and Ovilla twps., Ellis Co.; Prct. #5, Hood Co.; #6 and J.P. #7, Rush Co.; Trinity Town and prct.#2, Trinity Co.; Kaufman Co.

AIDS FOR USES OF CENSUS

There are many such aids, including compiled Indexes. One set of these are for the 1880, 1900 and 1920 censuses. Only the 1880 is available for the general public, but it is special and very handy. That Index covers only the families with children 10 years of age and under (not "under 10 years"). It is also special for names have been coded in such a manner that those which sound alike are given numerically similar numbers. This means that it is a relatively simple process to search all of the names of one surname in a state, county, township, city, or even a street in one census at one time, and be reasonably sure that no names have been missed. This Soundex System assigns a numerical value to similar letters, e.g.,

1 - b,p,f,v
2 - c,s,k,g,j,q,x,z
3 - d,t
4 - l
5 - m,n
6 - r

The code for a name is developed by marking down the surname initial and following that with three digits. The vowels and y,w,h are not noted, and spaces are assigned 0. So, Anderson becomes "A536". Note that this pattern of symbols is an integral part of each driver's license.

CONTENT OF CENSUSES

1790 - Family centered; named only the Heads of Household with statistical listings of males under 16 years, and over 16 years, and all females; slaves were always counted for they were valuable property. The purposes of this census were three: representation in Congress, taxation, and number available for military service.
1800 - Education posed a problem: so school-age children were listed: - under 10; 10-15; 16-24; 25-44; over 45. Same sorting was true for females.

1810 - Similar to the following.
1820 - Age groups were the same; but there was a particular listing for males 16-18. One must be alert to avoid making totals of family numbers too great because of this entry.
1830 - Age groups were now in 5-year units to 20, then in 10-year intervals to "over 100." Number engaged in agriculture and the professions, parents foreign-born, and foreigners not naturalized. This is a good place to find the "home country" of grandparents.
1840 - Asked about the same questions, but added many kinds of breakdowns on professions and educational activities including those over 21 who were illiterate.
1850 - This census began listing by name, every member in a household (not just the family), age, sex, color, place of birth, school attendance previous year, professions, married previous year, value of real estate.
1860 - Repeat same questions, adding value of personal property.
1870 - Month of birth, birth place, birthplace of both parents, males over 21 who were U.S. citizens
1880 - Relationship to head of the household, civil condition (married, widowed, divorced, etc.), months unemployed, chronic illness or disabled.
1890 - As has been discussed, this census was almost entirely destroyed, but those records which were saved are now open to the public. Family centered.
1900 - This census is now open to the public with many additions in detail of questions. It is the last to collect vital data, for in 1910, the state Departments of Public Health took over these records.

Some addresses which are of assistance:-

Davidson, Katherine H. and Charlotte M. Ashby (comp.)
Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of the Census
(Washington, D.C., The National Archives 1964)

The Census Compendium (Salt Lake City, The Gendex Corporation 1972)
Quarterly supplements. This is a good reference for finding additional sources for data to use when there are no census records

Census of 1910 et seq. "Age Search Application"
Personal Service Branch
Bureau of the Census
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762

Naturalization
Pre-1906, County Clerk where event occurred
Post - 1906, Commissioner of Naturalization and Immigration, Washington, D.C. 20536

National Archives and Records Services GSA
Washington, D.C. 20408

Census Search	- Form GSA 7029
Service Records	- Form GSA 6751
Bounty Land Records	- Form GSA 6751
Passenger Lists	- Form GSA 7111

N.B.
New York 1890-1930 and Phila., Balt., Boston, 1904-1926.
see MORTON ALLAN DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN PASSENGER STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Michigan Historical Collections
Bentley Library
1150 Beal Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48105

U.S. Geological Survey (for maps)

(Describe location and date needed)

U.S. Geological Survey
1200 E. Eads St.
Arlington, VA 22202

Geography and Map Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Alloa Anderson

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CANADIAN 1881 CENSUS

The 1881 Canadian census has now been opened for research purposes. This census was the second conducted by the Canadian Government after Confederation, and was the first enumeration in a national census to cover all the regions of the country. The census is contained on 125 reels of microfilm, available for research at the Public Archives of Canada, and also on Canadian inter-library loan. Copies of the returns for each province will also be available at the respective provincial Archives.

- Ontario Genealogical Society NEWSLEAF

MICHIGAN GENEALOGICAL COUNCIL SEMINAR
May 5, 1979

John Coddington gave two talks at the Michigan Genealogical Council Seminar at Delta College near Saginaw on May 5, 1979. His morning talk was called "The Atlantic Bridge to Genealogical Research." His afternoon talk was called "Church Records--a Survey." He also answered a great many questions during question and answer periods. His memory is phenomenal. Without notes, he gave detailed answers to questions ranging in time from the seventeenth to the early twentieth century and in origin from Poland, Italy, and the Palatinate to South Africa, the West Indies, and South America.

Several points came out of his talks and his question sessions. Be prepared to do research, particularly research in another country. Specifically--

1. Know something about the laws of probate and the laws of transfer of property so that you understand wills and deeds enough to make extracts from them.

2. Know something about hereditary diseases and afflictions and keep track of any suffered by your family.

3. Know the political, cultural, and religious history of the country of your ancestor. Know the political party of your ancestor. Know what effect being a member of that political party had on a person. Did it force him to move, for example, when the party was out of favor?

4. Know something of the language of your ancestor. At least know the words for born, married and died. For the seventeenth century and earlier, know Latin.

5. Know the religion of your ancestor. Know his church's attitude toward record keeping and what records the church kept.

A book which Coddington referred to again and again for the exact names and addresses of archives and libraries throughout the world and for titles of books useful in genealogy was Timothy Field Beard's FINDING YOUR FAMILY ROOTS, McGraw Hill, 1977. (The Ann Arbor Public Library has one circulating and one reference copy at the main library.)

Coddington stressed the use of genealogical magazines as a source of information on your ancestor. Coddington said that the most valuable magazines are those which publish compiled genealogies rather than those which publish source material.

If your ancestor came to this country in the colonial period, Coddington said that it is difficult to find the place of origin, that is, more specifically than the country. He did suggest looking at wills written in England. A book in two volumes entitled GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND by Henry F. Waters and published in Boston in 1901 has been in part continued by "Gleanings" columns and articles in some genealogical and historical magazines. Each will abstracted has some connection with a person or group in America.

To find the country of origin of your colonial ancestor, Coddington also suggested looking at the genealogies published in magazines. Try to find the first landing spot of the first person with your ancestor's surname.

Try to find out what group that person came with. If the first arrival was in New England, find out the name of the local clergyman at that time. New Englanders tended to have followed a clergyman from England to America. Coddington did not specifically say so, but you would then need to establish that your ancestor was a descendant of the first person of that surname on these shores for the place of origin to be of value to you.

If your ancestor was not a New Englander or if he arrived after the colonial period, check the archives and historical societies in the state where he did live. Check the archive for the nationality you believe he was, a Pennsylvania German folklore society, for example. Check Beard's book for the names and addresses of such societies. Check the Latter Day Saints microfilmed records of other countries. For example, Coddington said that all church records in Mexico were taken over by the government which allowed the Latter Day Saints to microfilm them all. Coddington said that sometimes the embassies in this country are helpful. Some genealogical societies in other countries are helpful, although he reported poor results with letters to Italian genealogical societies.

Apprenticeship records are also a possible source of information. In Europe the apprenticeship records were kept carefully and in a separate register. In this country there was no systematic recording of the information regarding apprentices. There are some references to apprentices in early newspapers and some in genealogical magazines.

If your ancestor was a member of the Moravian Church, you have a good chance of finding information. Every Moravian man and woman wrote an autobiography. The two depositories in the United States for Moravian records are the Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and Salem College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Some of the records kept at the colleges have been published.

Anyone with a Quaker ancestor also has a good chance of finding information on that ancestor, since the Society of Friends kept thorough records of its members. The Amish in Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the other hand, did not believe in keeping records. Coddington said that in general in towns most churches of all denominations kept some records. In the rural areas of this country, many churches did not.

The message which Coddington seemed to be stressing was to find the sources of information on the group your ancestor was associated with--whether that group was one bound by religion, residence in this country or place of origin. Find the sources - whether in an archive, a book, or a magazine. Patiently and persistently look at the sources.

Phyllis Jones

MIGRATION TRAILS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Genealogists soon become interested in the How and Why their ancestors went where they did. Why they went we leave to you to discover but How they went we will try to suggest some possibilities for you.

Before North America was settled the buffalo, and other animals, migrated from one end of the continent to other points. In time, their Traces became Indian Trails. The White man followed, exploring and trading, combining trails, and the Pioneers formed communities along the way. Wars developed trails into Roads until the Colonies became a country and national roads were laid out.

The great push by the Settlers was westward. From Boston came the Old Connecticut Path to Albany, using the centuries-old trails. From Albany the Iroquois Trail led to the Niagara Valley. As there were not many communities the trails led from river valley to river valley across mountains and along rivers whichever way was the better.

From Philadelphia the Kittanning Path ran to the Allegheny river valley. A trail southward was known as the Old Philadelphia Wagon Road and the Old Wilderness Road branched off from there near Fincastle, Virginia. The Natchez Trace connected Nashville with Vicksburg and the Mississippi Valley.

The Potomac river valley was joined to the Ohio River between Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling, West Virginia by Nemacolin's Path but eventually ran from coast to coast as the National Road.

The Old Ohio Country was criss-crossed by many Indian Trails which also opened up Michigan Territory with its Sauk Trail, the Grand River Road and many others.

The Lake Route, the River Routes, Zane's Trace and countless others opened up the country to the adventurous pioneers.

A sketch map of the main routes is interesting to make.

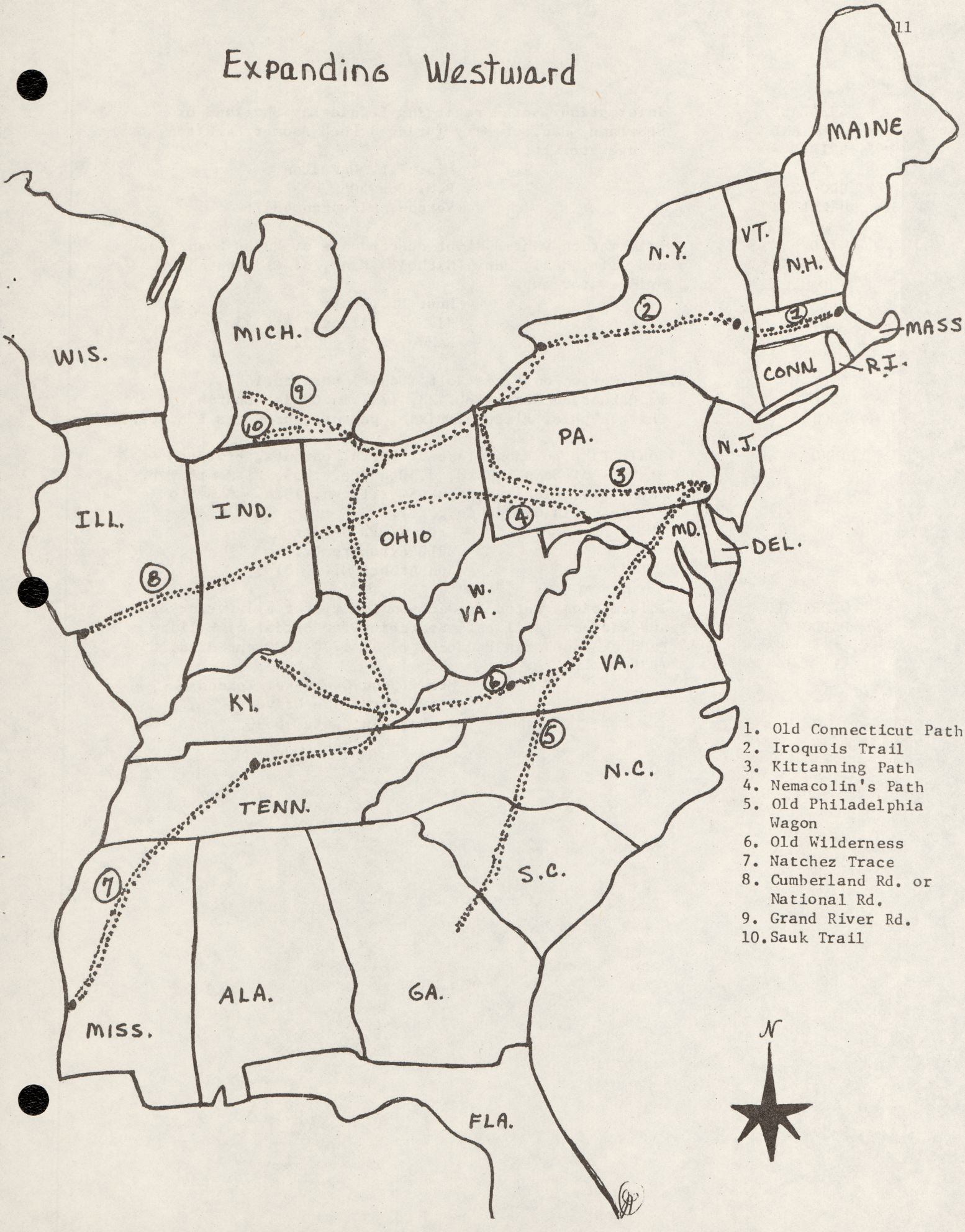
The Canal System, the Railroads and Air Lines led to our modern transportation system which is a fascinating study by itself.

A suggested bibliography is:

Historic Highways Series by Archer B. Hulbert.
The Development of Early Emigrant Trails In The United States East Of the Mississippi River by Marcus W. Lewis
Migration, Emigration, Immigration by Olga K. Miller
The National Road, American Lakes Series by Philip D. Jordan
The Bark Covered House by William Nowlin (The settlement of Dearborn by way of the Lake Route and the Erie Canal)
Grand River Road by Sadie G. Woodard (The trail from Detroit to Grand Haven)
Many articles from Periodicals.
Maps.

Polly Bender

Expanding Westward



QUERIES

SHARLAND
SHORLAND
BRIDGE
LUCK
BOOMER
HAZELTON

Information wanted regarding Leonie May Sharland or Shorland, dau. of Mary (Bridge) Luck Boomer Hazelton, Bridgewater twp.

Mrs. F.L. Hazelton
P.O. Box 308
Vernon, Michigan 48476

KING
NICHOLS

Information wanted about descendants of Rufus Swan King and wife, Sally Mary (Nichols) King, of Clinton and Bridgewater twp.

Mrs. M.J.Knapp
Kiwanis Village, Apt. 3
LaRue, Ohio 43332

HOLT
HOULT
ROCHE

1) Information on Rives Holt (Hoult) born ca.1690, m. Catharine Roche Feb. 28, 1717 in Christ Church, Philadelphia. Place of birth, parents, brothers & sisters.

BURD

2) Would like to know place of birth, parents, brothers & sisters of Samuel Burd, d.30th Dec. 1833, Plymouth Twp. Wayne Co., Michigan, age 55 yr.11 mo. 19da. Came to Michigan via Oneida Co., N.Y.

Mrs. W. F. Bender
2310 Ayrshire Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI. 48105

OVERACKER
PADDOCK

Information wanted in Jackson County for all Overacker and Paddock families. Searching for burial of William Paddock and Sarah Paddock, b. ca 1790-1800 and d.ca.1855-1870.

Mrs. Donna Overacker Lexcen
16595 Ward Lake Drive
Anoka, Minnesota 55303

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY'S
FAMILY AND HISTORY RESEARCH SEMINAR
May 19, 1979

The afternoon program consisted of talks on Military Records and Church Records. Both speakers were articulate and knowledgeable. Although their expertise and interest is in the New England area their topics were handled in a general enough way to be helpful to anyone.

In addition to mentioning the importance of military information concerning the well known wars, the speaker discussed some of the smaller wars such as King Philip's War and Queen Ann's War which occurred very early in American history. He stressed the importance of the military records since they are extensive containing the rolls and records of soldiers who fought in all wars. In addition to the service records there are also pension records since 1792. These are limited to those who were disabled and had served at least six months.

Another source of information is the records of bounty lands which were granted to veterans west of the Appalachian Mountains and later anywhere. Until 1855 anyone who fought one battle or for 14 days could obtain 168 acres. These records can be found in the National Archives.

During the Revolutionary War the Loyalists technically fought against the Americans. A two volume set of books LOYALISTS OF AMERICA has been compiled by Sabine who lists those who went to England, Jamaica and Canada. The Public Archives of Canada also lists those Loyalists who filed claims for reimbursement.

Between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War there were the Indian Wars, the Utah War and the Mexican War. Service and pension records are available in the National Archives.

For the Civil War Union Army there is no name index for service records, just those by state and service organizations. The Mormon Church has some Confederate service records on microfilm.

Mentioned were two publications which are helpful - GUIDE TO GENERAL RECORDS, National Archives, Crocket and Bridges, 1964 and SOME OF THE MILITARY RECORDS OF AMERICA, E. Kay Kirkham.

Church records was the topic for the second part of the afternoon program. Ms. Lainhart stressed the great importance of the information which might be obtained from church records which were started before civil records were required. She also made us aware of the difficulty of locating them.

Before 1550 there were seldom any records kept in Europe. After this date birth, marriage and burial records were required by civil authorities.

Many migrations to America were for religious reasons involving a part of a congregation who continued the practice of maintaining records. These groups usually stayed together and sometimes migrated west, taking their preachers and records with them.

Since there is separation of Church and State in America there is no established church such as the Church of England to keep official records. This is discussed in the book HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA, Sidney Ahlstrom, Yale Press.

Church records contain much information valuable to genealogists. Baptism records give name, parents, sponsors, clergyman, and place. Marriage records give names, date, place, witnesses and clergyman. Death records vary in type of information and sometimes just give the date of burial instead of the time of death. In addition "Letters of Transfer", "Letters of Demittal", and "Certificates of Membership" verify movements of a person and/or a family. Membership, Confirmation lists, Minutes of the Vestry (governing body), financial reports, treasurer reports and disciplinary actions (fines, suspensions, etc.) are valuable. Ordination records are usually available at the college that the minister attended.

As one of their projects the WPA made an inventory of church records which can be located through the state librarian.

Each denomination keeps some records of its members. These can be obtained by writing to the Bishop or Superintendent in some cases. The Mormon Church has many records on microfilm.

Private and local sources such as Historical Societies, Genealogical Societies, etc. are also good sources of information. E. Kay Kirkham has published INVENTORY OF CHURCH RECORDS IN AMERICA which should also be helpful in getting started.

Kathryn Flynn

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INDEX TO MICHIGAN RESEARCH FOUND IN GENEALOGICAL PERIODICALS - Compiled by Miss Maude Quigley. Over 650 entries have been gleaned from all of the Michigan periodicals plus 65 out-of-state periodicals. Cemetery lists, Census, Vital Records, Church Records, Newspaper Items, Maps, Military Records, Ethnic Research, Library holdings and other aids to research are included. Articles are arranged by state and by county. Price: $2.50 plus 40 cents postage. Mail your order and check to:

Western Michigan Genealogical Society
Grand Rapids Public Library
Library Plaza
Grand Rapids, MI. 49502

ATTN: Publication

ST. ANDREWS CEMETERY
DEXTER, MICHIGAN

St. Andrews Cemetery is situated on the east side of Baker Road, .7 of a mile south of the intersection of Baker and Ann Arbor Roads in Dexter, Washtenaw County, Michigan. It is in the east half of Section 6 of Scio Township, opposite the Dexter High School.

The gravestone inscriptions were transcribed on July 23, 1978 by members and guests of the Genealogical Society of Washtenaw County, MI., Inc. Names in brackets are on the same stone.

Plot	Names	
4	ANDRES	Albert Oct.23,1880 Dec. 19,1957
47	APPLE	Harle Kris Mich.Tec.4 334 Station Hosp.World War II Dec. 24, 1912 Dec.31,1968
77	ARTIS	Fern Hardy 1920 - 1969
13	BAUER	(Herman A. 1883 - 1950 (Hilda P. 1888 -
13		(Clarence R. 1908 - 1971 (Etta L. 1912 - 1970
11		John G. 1871 - 1940
11		Christina 1872 -
112		Arthur H. 1906 - 1970
40	BERNER	Lydia K. 1894 - 1945
40		Jacob 1855 - 1945 Father
40		Fredericka 1857 - 1926 Mother
40		Otto G. 1890 - 1923
40		Martha F. 1888 - 1908
9	BLEICHER	Mutter
9		Vater
9		Anna
9		Anna A. Ehefrau von J.C. Bleicher Geb. 6 Feb. 1830 Gest. 26 Jan.1889 Text Roemer 8.18(9?) Ruh (e) sanft in deinem Grube (very faint letters)
9		Joh Carl Geb.18 Nov.1821 Gest. 6 Oct. 1902. Text 1 Moses 48.21
9		Charles V. Geb. 3 Oct.1851 Gest. 4 Mai 1924
9		Fred M. Born June 7,1860. Died Jan.10, 1925
17	BLEICHER	Large unmarked stone

Plot	Names	
47	BOHNET	Kate 1853 - 1944
46	BOLLINGER	C. 1861 - 1931
32	BUSS	Wilhelm F. 1811 - 1898
32		Katharine A. Schulte seine Gattin 1820 - 1903
32		Vater
32		Mutter
32		W.F.
32		Anna G. 1847 - 1914
32		Christian 1883 - 1941 Masonic Emblem
32		Hattie 1884 - 1967 Star Emblem
86	COBB	(Daniel A. 1889 - 1961
		(Louise M. 1893 - 19
82	COVERT	(Wirt M. 1887 - 1967
		(Lenora M. 1892 - 1974
121	CURTS	Dawn M. 1968. Infant
7	DAVISON	(John D. Mar.27,1910 May 13, 1976. Am. Leg.
		(Barbara Dec.12,1912 May 15,1976
72	DEGENER	(Joseph H. 1913 - 1971
		(Maxine G. 1915
29	DONNER	(Henry 1859 - 1936
		(Ernestine 1865 - 1932
29		Emilie 1896 - 1904
97	EDER	(Julius S. 1903 - 1974
		(Dorothy V. 1910
1	EGELER	Thomas E. July 1952
1		Judy Ann Aug.18 - Aug.24, 1954
46		Jacob June 21, 1887. Oct.16,1964
46		Bertha S. 1895 - 1974
46		Edgar W. 1915 - 1952
46		John 1879 - 1944
77		(Lewis H. 1895 - 1957
		(Laura C. 1903 -
39	ELSASSER	Josephine 1892 - 19
39		Ernst G. 1888 - 1947
39		Alma L. 1888 - 1942
39		Norman and Raymond, sons of E. & A. Elsasser 1910 - 1910
2	FEDDERMAN	George C. 1873 - 1950
2		M. Viola 1879 - 1951
18	FISCHER	G. Emanuel. Sohn von J.G. & G. Fischer Geb. 17 Juli 1886 Gest. May 21, 1889 Text Lucas 7-12-13 Weinet nicht

Plot	Names	
20	FLYNN	Emma E. 1878 - 1956
20		John I. Co.A 31 Mich.Inf. Sp.Am.War.
20		Roszella 1904 - 1915
54	FORNER	Ralph J. Oct.12,1906. March 28, 1944
97	GOING	(Edmond T. 1895 - 1977 Masonic Emblem
		(Mabel C. 1896 Eastern Star Emblem
100	GOULD	(Sidney M. 1912 - 1974
		(Lucy M. 1907 -
52	GRAYER	Ferdinand J. 1887 - 1925
52		(Frederick A. 1857 - 1932
		(Hulda A. 1861 - 1933
52		Edward F. 1886 - 1936
52		Christopher 1887 - 1967
52	NIETHAMMER	Bertha (Grayer) 1862 - 1932
84	GROSS	(Alfred A. 1891 - 19__
		(Lydia C. 1895 - 1969
87	GRUBAUGH	(Floyd 1901 - 19
		(Leah B. 1904 - 19
51	GUENTHER	(John E. 1883 - 1929
		(Clara C. 1886 - 1967
51		(Harold W. 1914 - 1977
		(Margaret E. 1917 -
10	HAAB	Mary H. Apr.25,1869 July 30,1932
10		Christina Wife of John Haab. Geb. 19 Dec. 1840 Gest. 20 Feb. 1927.
10		John Geb. 16 Aug.1837. Gest. 19 Feb. 1884
10		LeVern Died Feb 11, 1895 Aged 13 days
10		Alfred S. Apr.30,1879 Aug.25,1960
10		Michael 1874 - 1924
16	HAARER	(Jacob J. 1878 - 1940
		(Helena E. 1878 - 1950
16		(Oscar G. 1906 - 1963
		(Ina M. 1912
16		Jacob W.R. 1915 - 1927
11	HAAS	Anne Katherina Gattin von Jakob Haas Geb. 10 Marz 1847 Gest. 25 Mai 1930
11		Hier ruht Jacob H. Haas Geb.11 Jan.1841 Gest 14 Okt 1892. Text Jes.51.6
11		Father
11		Mother
11		Edwin A. Jan.3,1871 Apr.2,1940
11		Lissie O. Mar.30,1881

Plot	Names	
77	HARDY	Willard George Michigan AS USNR World War II. March 12,1915 Oct.26, 1964 Am. Leg.
77		Caroline C. 1920 - 1969
4	HASCHLE	(Lawrence G. 1903 - 1960
		(Vera L. 1906
83	HEIMENDINGER	Herman P. Feb.21,1888 Dec.14,1967
83		Ann M. Nov.16,1884
17	HELLER	John E. 1885 - 1949
17		Neil F. 1922 - 1961
25		(Eugene 1891 - 1965
		(Caroline C. 1891 - 1937
26		Gottlob 1853 - 1932
26		Jacob 1855 - 1935 Father
26		Barbara 1859 - 1925 Mother
34	HENES	George S. 1843 - 1931 Father
34		Barbara 1864 - 1936 Mother
34		Anna May 2, 1893 Dec.11,1916
8	JAEGER	Friedrick K. Geb 23 Mai 1836 Gest 5 Sept.1903
8		Louise Geborne (sic) Kalmbach Geb. 28 Marz 1847 Gest. 28 Apr.1902
8		Otta A. 1875 - 1930
8		Fred A. 1873 - 1934
8		Vater
8		Mutter
6	JEDELE	Jacob 1851 - 1919
6		L.J.
6		J.J.
		Hier ruht Louisa Gattin von Jakob Jedele Geb. 18, Aug.1848 Gest. 21 Jan.1892 Text Jeremia 29.11 Ruh im stellen Frieden mild Beste Mutter stets uns teuer Dankbar (hegen) wir Dein Bild Bis zur Auferstehungsfeier.
6		Ida M.
6		Norman 1883 - 1945
6		Herman O. 1874 - 1900
18	KAERCHER	(Leonard F. 1859 - 1935
		(Mary C. 1886 - 1947
18		Edwina J. 1886 -
18		Emily 1882 - 1950
18		Elizabeth 1851 - 1923 Mother
18		Christian J. 1844 - 1919 Father

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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